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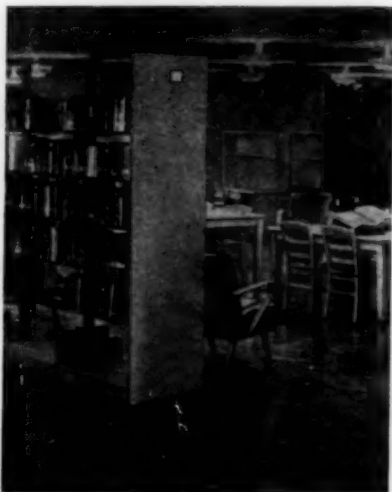
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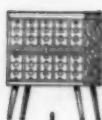
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From the Editor's Desk

The National Association of Manufacturers is worried about the shortage of funds available for education. The critical situation in the public schools of the nation has become the concern of the NAM, because it fears that the federal government may have to step into the picture, which of course, NAM does not want to happen.

An ironic sidelight on the matter, of interest to librarians, occurred this year, when the Library of Congress was ordered by the Post Office Department to charge postage on the catalogue cards sold by LC. Librarians found LC cards expensive enough without the postage charge and the added cost will not be happily received. The Post Office has been under fire recently for running in the red, but it is a sorry situation when it chooses to improve its record by putting its hand into the pockets of already impoverished educators. Certainly, NAM

has nothing to fear from Washington, if this trend continues.

—Mr. Alphonse Trezza, Chairman of Catholic Book Week, announced the appointment of chairmen of sub-committees for the selection of the three lists of the best Catholic books of the year. Never before has CBW boasted so competent a group of judges: Rev. Harold C. Gardiner, S.J., *Literary Editor of America*, (adult list); Miss Ethna Sheehan, *Superintendent* of work with children, Queens Borough Public Library, New York (children's list); Miss Mary Louise Hector, *Editor* of Young People's Section, *Books on Trial* (young adult list). This year's decision to publish three lists instead of two for the 1955 Book Week was made on the recommendations of many librarians, who found that a list intended for both children and teen agers was of very little use to either group.

—Mrs. Mildred Ludecke will be our new editor of the "Books for Young People" column. Mrs. Ludecke is the nationally known young people's librarian of the Detroit Public Library. Her first column will appear in December.

—Sister Edward of Xavier College Library, St. Mary's Kansas, has accepted the onerous job of writing the "Association News" column. This column will attempt to cover the news of all the Units, which is of national interest. The minutes of meetings and other news releases will continue to be sent to the Central Office, whence they will be sent to Sister. Sister's most difficult task will be to condense the voluminous reports into one or two readable pages; and running a close second will be the job of explaining to an irate Unit Chairman why the last business report did not appear.

—The Executive Council's mid-winter meeting will be held, as usual, in conjunction with the mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago during the first week in February. The CLA meeting is the only opportunity the Executive Council gets, besides the Annual Conference, to discuss Association matters in person.

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The Catholic Library World

Official Journal of the CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD

Copyright Achievement

Mr. Temple, who served as a member of the National Committee for the Universal Copyright Convention and is at present Chairman of the Subcommittee on Copyright of the American Library Association, testified at the hearings in behalf of the Universal Copyright Convention and its enabling legislation before committees of the House and the Senate.

Phillips Temple

When, on August 31, last, President Eisenhower signed H.R. 6616 in Denver, United States action on the Universal Copyright Convention was completed except for signature by the President of the instrument of ratification, an essential but routine matter. This happy denouement not only climaxed a struggle that has been going on for decades, but, more particularly, it brought to a photofinish a contest characterized by so many setbacks for copyright proponents, that a friend of mine, who had participated in the thick of the fight, likened the vicissitudes of H.R. 6616 to "The Perils of Pauline."

That just and witty parallel will be lost on anyone whose memory does not carry him back to the halcyon days of the flickers, when Pearl White was habitually rescued from some perilous situation, only to fall into another one sufficiently crucial to give the movie director material for "the 14th episode which will be shown at this theatre next week." And so it is with the copyright Pauline, as opposition from an unexpected quarter, adjournment of a crucial committee session to answer a quorum call, the sudden assignment overseas of a key legislator, who had been our mainstay and support, the fantastic fear of someone who had been suffering from communists under the bed, who thought that international copyright protection would aid the Soviet Union (the *Readers' Digest* helped stop that one with some magnificent testimony), occasioned crisis after crisis.

The Convention and the new law do not actually go into effect until three months after twelve countries have ratified the treaty,

including four non-Berne Union countries. However, the additional ratification requests are expected shortly, now that the United States has acted. Our action was the keystone of the Copyright Convention arch, and thus it seems appropriate to recapitulate here some of the principal issues, particularly from the point of view of the library profession. To begin with, it might be asked why librarians as such are concerned with copyright problems at all. Presumably, copyright concerns only authors and those who manufacture and publish their work. It is true that librarians have no economic stake in the production and marketing of books, but it so happens that a book is more than a saleable artefact. Admitting that relatively few of them embalm the precious life blood of a master spirit, books are still a major medium of communication, and librarians are thus professionally concerned, even if only indirectly, with legislation that affects the welfare of the authors who produce them. This point was well expressed in the Resolution signed by Dr. Helen L. Butler, *President* of the Catholic Library Association, and sent to the appropriate legislators:

"The Executive Council of the Catholic Library Association earnestly calls to your attention the action now due on the UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION. We believe that Congressional ratification of the Convention is in accord with justice and sound moral principle, because of the protection it affords to creative workers in safeguarding their work from pirating and misuse in translation, digests and other media.

We therefore urge that your report on the UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION recommend the necessary change in

our present copyright law to cover publications of citizens of all countries ratifying the treaty.

While, as has been stated, the librarian's interest in books is not economic, there is, nevertheless, an instructive comparison to be drawn between the role he plays in the distribution of books and the role of the commercial distributor. In 1950 public libraries alone charged out almost 390 million books and bound volumes of periodicals for home loans. This figure compares with an estimated production of about 600 million copies of new books and new editions sold by the United States book publishing industry in that year, including sales to libraries. If one takes into consideration the additional use of books on the premises of public libraries and the use of books in school, college and specialized libraries, it would not be an exaggeration to say that the distribution of books through libraries is probably, quantitatively at least, as important a means of making books available to the American people as the commercial sale of books.

Now the number one man behind any book is the author, and the author's copyright is a legal title to his intellectual creation. Without such a legal title, as the framers of our constitutional provisions on copyright clearly foresaw, the professional author has no means of livelihood, as well as no means of protecting the integrity of his work. Thus copyright has a very practical, as well as moral basis. It may be noted that unlike titles to real estate and personal property, which are perpetual, the author's title in the form of copyright is limited to a term of years, 56 years in this country, including renewal. After this limited term of years the work of the author becomes freely available to the public without royalties to the author or his heirs.

The new Convention and the related domestic legislation were designed to protect the title of American authors to their works in other countries. The method used is the only practical one—a reciprocal arrangement without formalities. As a country which now exports much more copyrighted material than we import, we have much to gain by such an arrangement. The members of the United States delegation which negotiated the Convention at Geneva in 1952 (to which, by the way, the Holy See was one of the signatories) are to

be congratulated on their accomplishments. The protection which foreign authors will receive in this country is a necessary and fair price—but a very small price—for the protection our authors, playwrights, songwriters and composers will receive in other ratifying countries.

So much for general considerations. Now, specifically, what does the Convention provide, why was it necessary, and why was anyone opposed to it? The Universal Copyright Convention, signed by some forty nations, provides that books, periodical articles, music, motion pictures, sculptures and certain other works of art produced or published by citizens of any country which is a party of the Convention, or works first published in such country, will generally receive the same protection within each of those countries, as such countries accord the works of their own citizens. In the case of a book, the only formal requirement is that it must declare its copyright by inclusion of an agreed symbol, namely the letter "C" enclosed in a circle: ©, which must be accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and the year of first publication, placed in such manner and location as to give reasonable notice of claim of copyright. Thus a book by a United States citizen, first published in the United States and bearing this notice, will (after the Convention is ratified by the signatory countries) automatically get protection in Italy, for example, or in the United Kingdom. Conversely, books containing said notice by Italian authors or British authors will be automatically accorded protection in this country.

To anyone coming upon copyright matters for the first time, an arrangement so simple, so logical, and so just invariably excites the question: "Why wasn't this done a long time ago? Who could oppose such an arrangement?" While the complete answer to that question is a long, and in some respects highly complex one, the main outlines are clear enough. The Berne Convention, dating from 1886, to which all the important publishing countries have adhered except Russia, China, most of the Latin American Republics and the United States, granted mutual protection to the authors of member countries without any form of copyright notice. The United States remained aloof because the periods of copyright are much longer than our practice allows, and also

because of an interesting philosophical distinction between the European concept of copyright and our own.

To the European, the creator of a work of art bears a relationship to his creation that is fundamental, and which cannot be obliterated by law. Even though a European author were to sell his copyright, his position as the creator of the work remains unchanged and he might later, under certain conditions, exercise his "moral right" to prevent distortion or abuse of his creation. But when a Hollywood producer, for example, buys a book he wants a clear title to it—he wants to *own* the work outright, with no restrictions, and that the European refuses to agree to, since, in his view, the relationship between creator and creature cannot be altered by the mere signing of a legal document and the exchange of cash. Such a basic difference in copyright philosophy is one reason why the United States never became a member of the Berne Convention.

The results of our having stayed out of the Berne Convention have created difficulties for both foreign and United States authors. Since 1891 the foreign author of a book, to get protection here, was required to comply with what a European considered a complicated series of formalities, which usually included printing a copyright notice in English at a certain place in his book, filing an application, depositing a copy of the book and paying a fee. Moreover, if the book were written in the English language, it had to be printed and bound in this country in order to get full protection—this being the famous "manufacturing clause" in our copyright legislation.

Until the passage of the new legislation, the problems confronting the United States author, who sought protection in foreign countries, were practically insuperable, since we operated, technically, by a series of bi-lateral agreements with other countries. This meant, that, to insure himself of a copyright protection in various other countries, our author would, for all practical purposes, have to learn the individual laws of those countries; sometimes he would have to hire an attorney in one or more of those countries to represent him; he would also face the payment of certain fees, and have to contend with formalities, such as local notarization of documents. In short, utili-

zation of the bi-lateral arrangements was usually a practical impossibility.

Because of all these difficulties, access was had to a loophole in the Berne Convention, according to which any book published *simultaneously* in a Berne country and in a non-Berne country is protected in all countries signatory to the Berne Convention. Thus a United States publisher, by sending a few copies of a new book to Canada, a Berne country, for placing on sale *on the same date that the book was released in the United States*, achieved protection for the book in all Berne countries through "simultaneous publication." This fictional publication, known as the "backdoor" device, was not only beneath the dignity of our country (which accepted no responsibility in connection with the Berne Convention), but was intrinsically unsatisfactory since it existed merely on sufferance and might have been abrogated at any time—in which case American authors and publishers would *really* have been in a mess.

The recent amendment to our copyright law has removed the manufacturing clause for foreign authors of signatory countries and permitted us to participate in the Universal Copyright Convention, thus removing at one stroke the inequity to foreign authors, and the need to use the backdoor device that protected our own. We come now to our final question: why was anyone opposed to this arrangement in the first place? The complete answer to this question is to be found in the hundreds of pages of testimony presented at the House and Senate Hearings by both parties to the controversy. The nub of the dispute was the manufacturing clause, it being the contention of certain printing trades' unions that the proposed modification of the clause would open the gates to books produced by cheaper foreign labor and thus jeopardize the position of the worker in this country. The best statement of the problem known to the writer is that by Robert W. Frase, *Economic Consultant*, American Book Publishers Council, Inc., given on March 17, 1954 before a Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, U. S. House of Representatives regarding H.R. 6670 and H.R. 6616, and later in the Senate hearings. It has also appeared in article form in the *Publishers' Weekly* (March 27, 1954). This analysis, which is far too long to paraphrase here, contains a number of statistics reflecting for the first time cer-

tain aspects of the book publishing industry, and it has the merit (not always present in controversial literature) of quoting the opponents' contentions fully and fairly, and of meeting them with straightforward facts and arguments rather than with mere counter assertions and *in quoque* retorts.

The position of the opponents to the bill regarding foreign competition was expressed by O. R. Strackbein, legislative representative of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, testifying in January, 1952, on an earlier bill to limit the manufacturing clause to works of American authors and aliens resident here:

We oppose the bill on its lack of merit and because of the injury to the printing trades that lurks in its provisions. It would extend copyright protection in this country to works printed abroad in the English language provided the author was not an American citizen or an alien resident in this country. The door would thus be opened to a type of competition that was the very object of the manufacturing clause to prevent in the first place. The present bill assumes that if American authors or resident alien authors cannot send their books abroad for manufacture the most objectionable source of competition would remain shut off. We cannot agree with that estimate; nor has any reassuring evidence been presented by anyone to alter our opinion. We have been offered

nothing but unsupported assertions, conjectures, and predictions by the proponents.

It was to meet this challenge that Mr. Frase undertook the extensive research necessary to provide the factual basis on which the question could fairly be settled one way or the other. It is significant that at no time did opponents of the new copyright legislation come to grips with his analysis or refute his statistics. In closing, we quote the substance of Mr. Frase's analysis as it was summarized in the report on the Convention by the Senate Judiciary Committee (Senate Report No. 1936, 83d Congress, 2d Session):

Of a total number of some 470,000 workers in the printing industry, 40,000, or less than 10 percent of those in the printing trade, are employed on books. The analysis estimates that if as high as 25 percent of foreign authors publishing here shifted over to foreign manufacture, a maximum of one-half of 1 percent [of the] workers in the industry (200 individuals) would be adversely affected. On the other side of the picture, this impact was doubted because of the tremendous ability of United States equipment and know-how to meet foreign competition and to defeat it in large printing runs on books. The testimony further indicated that this maximum risk of 200 jobs would be more than absorbed by the normal expansion that has been taking place every year in the printing industry.

CALENDAR 1954-55

November 12. San Antonio Unit, Meeting in conjunction with Diocesan Teachers' Institute, Gunther Hotel, San Antonio Texas.

November 13. Wisconsin Unit, Annual Meeting, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 27. Mid-South Conference, Annual Meeting, Nazareth College, Louisville, Ky.

November 27. Northern California Unit, Bishop O'Dowd High School, Oakland, California.

February 19. Greater St. Louis Unit, Annual Conference, St. Louis University High School, St. Louis, Mo.

February 19. New England Unit, Annual Book Forum and Fair. New England Manual Hall, Boston, Mass.

February 19. Philadelphia Unit, Spring Meeting and Author Luncheon, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

February 20-26. Catholic Book Week. THEME: CHRISTIAN BOOKS, BEACONS IN A TROUBLED WORLD.

March. Columbus Unit, Spring Meeting.

April 12-15. Catholic Library Association ANNUAL CONFERENCE. Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

April 16. Northern California Unit, Bishop O'Dowd High School, Oakland, California.

Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Catalogue

*The Director of PBC and UC describes
her organization, which annually
searches more than twice as many items
as the Library of Congress.*

Eleanor Este Campion

Librarians in the United States are engaged in considerable discussion concerning the merits of regional union catalogues. As you know, the Library of Congress maintains a National Union Catalog about which much has been written and of which American librarians are justifiably proud. It is a bibliographical tool of tremendous value facing serious problems in maintenance and expansion. Little is known of the regional union library catalogues in our country, however.

There are four regional catalogues: i.e., in Denver, Seattle, Cleveland and Philadelphia. Denver maintains a file of the holdings of 52 libraries plus a Library of Congress depository card file. Seattle includes a file of the holdings of 39 libraries plus a Library of Congress depository. Cleveland, which includes the holdings of 43 libraries, and Philadelphia which includes the holdings of 175 libraries, do not use a depository card file as a basis for their catalogues. All four catalogues have similarities in founding, purpose and growth; all are operated under local auspices; and all serve as a center of bibliographical inquiry within their respective regions.

An account in some detail of the largest regional union catalogue in the United States, the Philadelphia Union Catalogue, presents the case for American regional library catalogues as they now exist.

What It is

The Union Library Catalogue of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area is an author or

a main entry catalogue of approximately three and one half million cards, representing between five and six million volumes. In this alphabetical catalogue are recorded the holdings of 175 libraries in Philadelphia and vicinity. One hundred and thirty-four of these libraries are actively co-operating with the Catalogue today. Sixteen libraries have been discontinued or consolidated with others; twenty-five are dormant, not having added to their collections since 1945.

How It Started

The idea originated in 1933 in the minds of a small group of Philadelphia historians who were harassed with searching among the many libraries in the city for books which they needed. This group worked on plans and methods of compiling a union catalogue as well as obtaining the support of individuals and institutions to put this plan into operation. Of this original group of historians, Dr. Charles W. David, now Director of Libraries at the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Conyers Read are still members of the Board and continue in the support and administration of the Catalogue.

In January, 1936, the Union Library Catalogue was incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. At the same time, the work of compiling the Catalogue was begun as a government relief project, then active and known as the Works Project Administration. Under the supervision of trained librarians, the catalogues of the original 168 libraries

were microfilmed; the individual cards from these films were typed and finally the last card was filed in the huge single catalogue in July, 1938. A complete account of this compilation of the Catalogue was published in 1937 as *A Brief Account of the Principles and Formative Period of the Union Library Catalogue in Philadelphia*. Ever since July, 1938, continuous bibliographical improvements have been carried on, working towards increased accuracy in the files in order to provide better service to the area.

The second step in the development of the Union Library catalogue was the organization, in 1939, of the Philadelphia Bibliographical Planning Committee to make a survey of the whole library situation in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area. This enterprise was financed by a grant of \$20,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the University of Pennsylvania. The results of this study were published in 1942 as *Philadelphia Libraries: a Survey of Facilities, Needs and Opportunities*. A second grant was obtained from the Carnegie Corporation in the fall of 1940, to undertake the expansion of the Union Library Catalogue into a bibliographical center. This grant enabled a small group of expert librarians to undertake exploratory studies of possible cooperative projects among the many libraries of the area in such fields as acquisitions, cataloguing, duplicate exchange, exhibits, coordinated publicity, etc.

In addition, considerable effort was made to explore the possibilities of an adequate subject approach to the Union Library Catalogue. From 1940 through 1942, the staff organized a classified file of approximately 40,000 entries listing books on printing, library science, biographies, collective biographies, directories in special fields, dictionaries, subject encyclopedias, indexes and abstracts as well as miscellaneous reference tools. It is made up of LC cards, proof sheets, clippings from trade and other catalogues and of typed and handwritten cards copied from various sources. The cards are arranged according to the "Z" classification of the Library of Congress classification scheme. This "Z" file, as it is commonly known, although quite incomplete, is of amazing value in certain fields. Additions were made to it up through the year 1946, at which time such operations were discontinued because of inadequate staff. These intensive studies so broadened the activities of the Union Library Catalogue that to this

day its dual name, Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalogue, still remains and many of these bibliographical activities are a part of the Catalogue's daily functions.

In 1942, the second grant from the Carnegie Corporation expired, and the Works Project Administration's activities were considerably curtailed. Therefore, it was necessary for the Catalogue to provide for its financial support. A direct appeal was made to all the libraries whose holdings were included in the basic files. Each library cooperated in so far as its budget allowed, and an annual operating income of about \$9,000 was guaranteed. Today the Catalogue enjoys a somewhat better, but still inadequate, income of \$17,000 furnished by the annual subscriptions of not only the libraries whose holdings are included in the files, but by more than 75 industrial research organizations in the area who use its services.

What It Does

1. *Location of books and journals.* The services of the Union Library Catalogue are extremely varied. Its primary function is the location by means of its card catalogue of books and journals to be found in the 175 libraries in the Philadelphia area. This location service is rendered by telephone, mail, or to individuals who use the Catalogue personally. It might be interesting to note the number of telephone calls received over the past three years: 1951—8,466; 1952—8,378; 1953—8,314. In 1953 a total of 30,792 items were searched by the staff. It is worthwhile to point out that this total exceeds that of the National Union Catalog in the Library of Congress, which, in its fiscal year 1952-53, searched 17,899 items. This fact alone indicates that this regional union catalogue, which is the largest in the United States and is located in a thickly populated industrial area, serves a special research need.

2. *Types of Information Requested—Identification of books and periodicals.* The identification of books and periodicals is one of the important functions of the Union Library Catalogue staff. All pertinent information, namely, publisher, price, date of publication and correct author and title is given upon request. Industrial firms, publishing houses, and book stores find such information of tremendous value to them because of its speed and because of the facility

with which the trained staff at the Catalogue interprets the trade tools.

3. *Location of books and journals not in Philadelphia.* For books and journals which are not found in the local area, the Catalogue requests locations from the National Union Catalog at the Library of Congress. The Catalogue also checks the National Union Catalog's "Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books". No Philadelphia library checks this list; the Catalogue accepts the responsibility for making one report for the entire area.

4. *Specialized location service for recent scientific journals.* Because the Philadelphia Catalogue serves industrial and scientific organizations in the metropolitan area, a specialized location service for recent scientific journals has been developed. All union lists of periodicals, both general and specialized are purchased and interpreted in conjunction with the Union Catalogue files. In addition, a union list of recent technical journals has been prepared to include the holdings of about 36 scientific libraries whose holdings were not included in the Catalogue.

5. *Bibliographical assistance.* The trained staff of the Union Library Catalogue supplies bibliographical assistance to industrial librarians with technical cataloguing problems, including such information as the Library of Congress or Dewey classification numbers for specific titles, subject headings for technical books and journals, and the Library of Congress card order numbers for particular publications. One technical library, now consisting of 6,000 to 8,000 volumes has been completely catalogued and classified by the Union Library Catalogue staff by telephone.

6. *Notification concerning a local library location of the first copy of a work.* A specialized function of the Catalogue is the system by which the staff notifies any library requesting the service as soon as a recent specific technical publication is acquired by a cooperating library. This is a convenient service for scientific research.

7. *Preparation of limited subject bibliographies.* The staff will undertake to prepare limited subject bibliographies in non-technical subject fields. Because the staff members are not subject specialists, this activity consists of the compilation of bibliographies such as recent publications in the field of personnel management and recent

literature on Latin America. These fairly simple problems can be answered with the use of the trade tools and the Library of Congress subject catalogues.

8. *Exchange of duplicate materials.* In cooperation with the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia, the Catalogue issues three lists of duplicate materials available in member libraries. This has great local value. At one time the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center was a dumping ground for all duplicates for all institutions. This grew to be an extremely cumbersome activity. As a result, these lists are an excellent substitution and have far more value.

9. *Interpretation of local resources.* A final responsibility is the interpretation of local libraries' resources in specific subject fields. In other words, the staff must be able to say what to find and where.

In carrying out the above nine services, the Center has established the policy that no reference work other than bibliographical information shall be done. Such questions are referred to the reference departments of an academic, or public, or specialized library, which the Center feels is best qualified to answer. In other words, the clients are never given a negative answer; in each case, a suggestion for further pursuit of the matter is made, either to a specific library or a subject specialist. In addition to its card file, the *Library of Congress Catalog of Printed Cards* to date (including two supplements), the *Library of Congress Subject Catalog* from 1950 to date, the *Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog* from 1948 to date, and the Edwards reprint of the *British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books* through the year 1899 (including Supplement) are basic tools. The *Library of Congress Author and Subject Catalogs* are invaluable in rendering service to industrial libraries because the staff is able to identify and locate materials either in the National Library or in one or more of the libraries cooperating in cataloguing for the Library of Congress. The generous policy of our National Library in lending materials to academic and industrial organizations often makes further location efforts unnecessary.

Maintenance of the Union Library Catalogue

An average of 97,000 new accession cards are received from member libraries each year as well as a total of approximately 11,000

withdrawals. These accessions are filed together in a "new accessions file" where duplications are eliminated. When we have accumulated these accessions to a total of 48,000 cards, we send them directly to the National Union Catalog at the Library of Congress. This practice eliminates the necessity of individual member libraries reporting directly to the National Union Catalog. The National Catalog is a selective catalogue while the Philadelphia Union Catalogue is all-inclusive. Therefore, the National Union Catalog selects from the Philadelphia files only such material as it considers of value for addition to its own files. The cards representing this material are microfilmed, and the files are returned to us *in toto*. When these cards are returned from Washington, they are immediately interfiled with a supplement to the main catalogue alphabet, again eliminating all duplicates. The filer is constantly filing from this supplement into the main file. It takes about 18 months to complete this alphabet. All cards received are available in one of these three files for consultation.

Revision of the Union Catalogue Files

Since its inception, some concentrated program of editorial revisions of the Catalogue has been planned. For some years, the task seemed insurmountable; the only solution appeared to be a special grant from some philanthropic organization which would provide a special staff to make a complete revision possible. No such grant was obtainable. In 1942, when the Library of Congress published its *Catalogue of Printed Cards*, the Library of the University of Pennsylvania with the permission of the Librarian of Congress gave its depository of LC printed cards to the Catalogue—a happy solution and an aid to Philadelphia's revision problem.

It was decided to make a card by card revision of the Union Catalogue files by matching the LC depository files to the Union Catalogue's files, substituting LC printed cards for typed cards whenever possible. Since 1946, the trained staff members have persisted in the revision of the sections of the Catalogue which had received the least attention through the years. To date, all the N, O, part of P, and U-Z sections have been completely revised. Many errors have been corrected; hundreds of author entries verified as well as cross references inserted; all duplicates have been combined; and thou-

sands of guide cards inserted. The permanent value of this revision is incalculable. In these operations corrected entries are reported back to cooperating libraries which in turn use them to revise their own catalogs.

Other Activities of the Center

Since 1942, the Union List of Microfilms has been compiled and published by the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center. Issued first as a basic list with five Supplements, in 1951 a *Revised, Enlarged and Cumulated Edition* was published by Edwards Brothers in Ann Arbor, Michigan and a 1949-1951 *Supplement* was issued in 1953. The *List* includes the holdings on microfilm of the major libraries in the United States and Canada and has become an international tool of great reference value.

The activities of the Center as described above are carried out by a staff of five full-time employees consisting of a Director, and Assistant Director, a Bibliographical Assistant, a Secretary and a Filer. The Director and Assistant are professionally trained librarians. The Secretary and Bibliographical Assistant are college graduates with some language facility, and the Filer is a product of the Center's own training.

Two primary factors are responsible for the success of the services rendered by the Catalogue to the community at large. The first is the cooperation of local academic and industrial librarians who are extremely generous in sharing their professional skills with the staff. Librarians assist in reference problems; libraries make their specialized tools available; and their generous policies of cooperation in interlibrary loans make the Catalogue's location service a completed action rather than a mere information service. The second factor is, and always has been, the enthusiasm of the staff. Throughout the years, each employee has given of his enthusiasm, personal interest and wide variety of his experience to the Catalogue's development.

In conclusion, there are a few thought-provoking questions to be answered. Could the National Union Catalog absorb all the bibliographical services which regional centers now supply? If not, would the local libraries of the regions be willing to absorb the additional task of supplying these miscellaneous services to the public and industry at large? The libraries of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area are proud to cooperate with the Union Library Catalogue. It is an

indispensable service tool to all libraries in the city. Amazingly enough, it has become a community enterprise known not only to industry but also to the general public. The Union Library Catalogue of the Philadelphia

Metropolitan Area has a long record of accomplishment which presents a serious challenge to any generalization that regional bibliographical services have no place in America's library picture.

Arithmetic and Chicken Little

Elementary school teachers should be urged to integrate their class assignments with use of the library, says the Sister librarian at Precious Blood Institute, Red Bud, Ill.

Sister Mary John Henrichs, Ad.PP.S.

Elementary principals wonder what all this fuss about trained librarians, professional consciousness, and membership in the Catholic Library Association has to do with elementary teachers. I was fortunate enough to take a Library Science course this summer. One thing impressed me. In spite of the fact that I had used libraries for years, I realized how much more value I could have derived from them had I known more about library technique.

Books are among the chief tools used by teacher and pupil alike to achieve growth and development. However, isn't the elementary school library too often devoid of the basic tools like children's encyclopedias and other reference works and merely a storehouse for story books? Are not the rows and rows of fiction read by children only *after* they have finished their regular class assignments, making the library an after school treat rather than a part of the educational program. For, how many elementary teachers draw upon the rich resources of printed material, other than the textbook material, for their routine classroom work?

Several hours of searching in the *Catholic Periodical Index*, *The Readers Guide* and

Library Literature revealed that there are few current articles on the position of the elementary school library. The CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD carries a page length feature about the elementary school in each issue. The *Wilson Library Bulletin* has many excellent titles, lists and reviews of children's books. But the question remains. Are these books in the school libraries? To what extent do teachers use them? Pupils do read for their reading assignments. Do elementary teachers use the factual books in their subject matter fields?

Can the library be of real assistance in teaching? Can the elementary teacher and pupils enrich the learning process through the use of the library?

For the primary teacher books in the library can be so many additional tools used to bring the child to new worlds unconquered. *Shoe for a Pony*, *Downy Duck Grows Up*, *Frisky Squirrel*, *Peter Rabbit*, are so many new pets to have in a science unit. In *Safety Sam*, *Mr. Postman*, *The Milkman*, children meet new neighbors. *Come and Count*, *Chicken Little*, *Ten Little Indians*, *How Big*, enrich the number concepts program. *Lost and Found*, *Play at Home*, *Perky*

Little Engine, The Little Angel help the child to make the necessary social adjustments, meet new friends or learn accepted standards of conduct. In this way books are real tools for learning. The same principals may be applied by the intermediate and the junior high school teacher. Let us suppose the eighth grade is assigned a unit in Church history concerned with the middle ages. Pupils may choose from the library lives of Saints Joan of Arc, Teresa of Avila, Thomas More, Thomas Aquinas, Ignatius, Francis Xavier, Ursula, Jane Frances, Anthony and many others. Pupils will appreciate their religion more this way, than if they had used only their textbook and found the answer to a number of study questions. Perhaps the class is studying the Civil War period in history. Lives of Lincoln, Grant, Lee, Clara Barton, Carver, wives of the presidents can make the past come to life. In this way books directed to their reading ability provide not only growth in reading but also new experiences in travel, history, science, mathematics, health, physical education, sports, music and religion. The library ceases to be a hit and miss recreation, but enriches and completes the class subjects.

If the elementary teachers want to use the library as a teaching aid, the processing and circulation of new books must be simple and practical. The system is but the instru-

ment by which books are made easily available. It is important, therefore, that there is no rigid adherence to a system imposed from the outside. The important thing is consistency once a method has been adopted. Whether the library is a separate room or a classroom library, an adequate card catalogue is a must for the teacher.

The library should be *attractive*. Local libraries may present some valuable ideas. Displaying the books in their colorful jackets is enticing. Inexpensive plastic covers may be used to preserve them. A new trend carried out in the St. Louis Public Library Youth Room is to depart from the Dewey Decimal system and arrange books under attractive subject headings, e.g., *With the Famous* (biography), *History With Pleasure*, *Unrolling the Map* (travel), *Play the Game* (sports), *Especially for Boys*, *Especially for Girls*, *Out of This World* (science fiction), *Animals*, *Not so Dumb*. This manner of displaying books makes the library a sort of self-service where the pupil can pick and choose the books he wants.

Can elementary teachers bring this method of teaching into their practice? If they do, reading will not be a reward completely separate from the school program as a prize is separate from the race. It will be a part of the actual learning process itself.

WE SAW YOUR AD IN THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD

CLA members in executive positions are marking orders and inquiries to library suppliers with a rubber stamp which carries the message in the headline. A limited supply of these rubber stamps is available at the Executive Secretary's office. May we send one to you?

FILL-IN AND RETURN COUPON OR A FACSIMILE

Dept. 1154, The Catholic Library Association

Maryknoll Seminary, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Yes, send us without charge and postpaid the rubber stamp: WE SAW YOUR AD IN THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD. We will use it on orders and inquiries to book publishers and other producers and distributors who advertise in THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD.

Name

Library

Address

New Catholic Library in Puerto Rico

A Sister librarian tells how a "mission" built a university library.

Sister M. St. Angela, C.S.J.

Puerto Rico, like many of the former Spanish colonies, had been left for generations without adequate religious instruction. Indeed, even at present, the Island has only one priest for each 6896 Catholics. This figure becomes significant when compared with that of the Archdiocese of New York, which has one priest for each 542 Catholics.

Second only to the need for priests, the formation of an educated Catholic laity is imperative. A seminary has been begun and in time there will be priests. But, immediately, an educated apostolic laity must be prepared.

In January, 1948, a meeting held in San Juan, was attended by the bishops and outstanding clergymen of the Island, prominent members of the leading families of Puerto Rico, and distinguished guests representing the Catholic University of America, with which institution the new foundation was to be affiliated. At that time, preliminary plans were laid and in April of the same year, a joint pastoral letter from Bishop James Davis, and Bishop James E. McManus, Bishop of Ponce, announced the foundation of a Catholic university and requested that the people of Puerto Rico give the new



Bi-lingual Circulation

project their spiritual and financial support. In September, 1948, classes began with an enrollment of 192 students. On October 12, 1948, His Eminence Cardinal Spellman blessed the corner stone.

After six years of rapid growth, Catholic University of Puerto Rico now enrolls 1500 students, men and women. The student body is quite varied in age, economic status and intellectual interest. Parents and children are not infrequently classmates—the older students grasping the opportunity denied them in their youth and, at the same time, insuring the much-desired education for their sons and daughters.

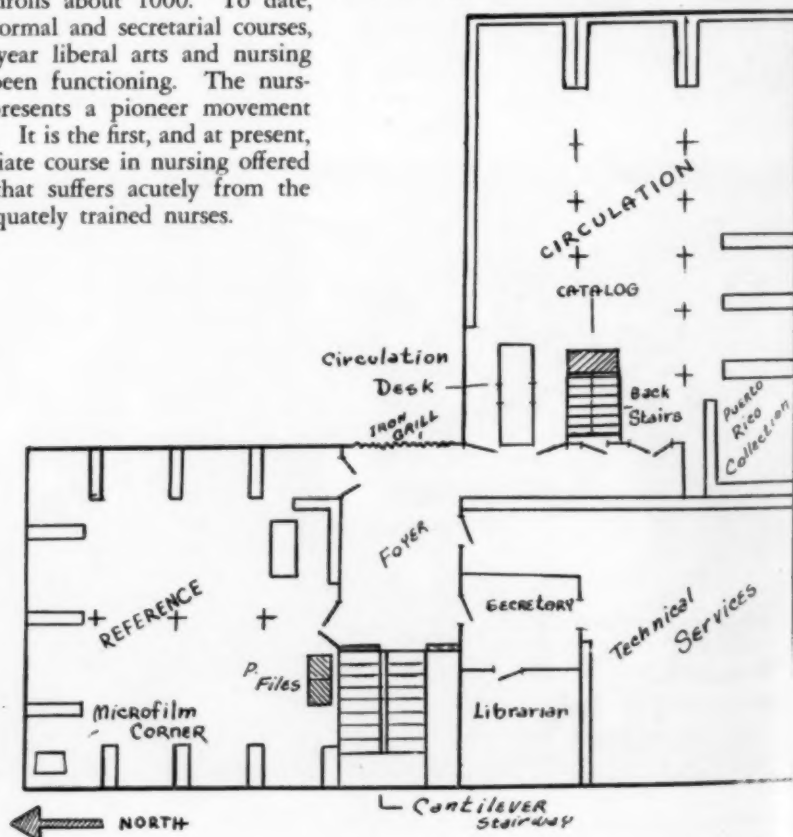
Because of the increasing demand for more courses in varied fields of interest, there are at present a regular day-session, running from eight to eleven and one to four; and an evening session from seven to ten to accommodate students interested in business administration. In order to complete the normal school program for the teachers working on a provisional certificate, classes leading to a B. A. in elementary education are held on Saturdays. The summer session enrolls about 1000. To date, the two-year normal and secretarial courses, and the four year liberal arts and nursing courses have been functioning. The nursing course represents a pioneer movement in Puerto Rico. It is the first, and at present, the only collegiate course in nursing offered on an Island that suffers acutely from the paucity of adequately trained nurses.

The Library in Metamorphosis

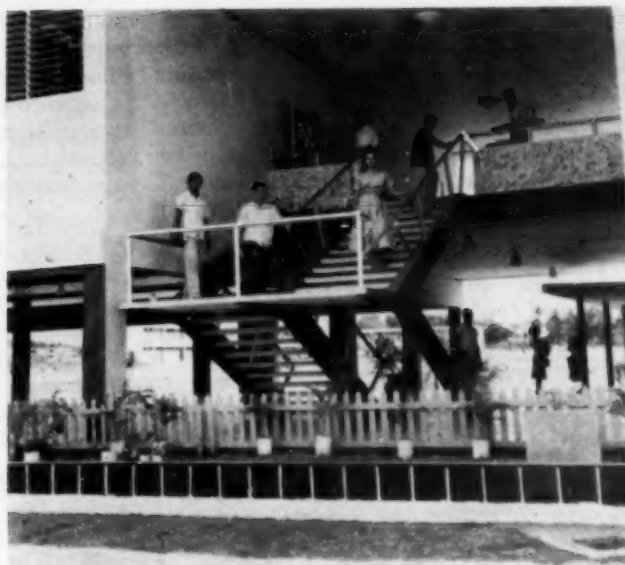
The Catholic University of Puerto Rico, houses at present about 12,000 volumes, 4,000 of which are in Spanish. Seventy-five of the 250 subscriptions are to periodicals are also written in Spanish.

The development of the library has followed the history of the University. The beginnings marked a struggle to keep pace with the demand for student assignments in reserve books, and for obviously necessary reference tools. Sister Mary Dolores, C.S.J., the pioneer who guided the library through those years of hectic growth, was forced by necessity to order materials to meet immediate needs. However, as the original phenomenal growth became somewhat stabilized, the need for long-range planning became apparent.

Although accreditation from the Department of Instruction of Puerto Rico had been secured, it became imperative for the future standing of the University, and for the benefit of students who would pursue graduate work in the States, that nationally recognized accreditation be obtained. The regional agency covering Puerto Rico is the



Flying
Staircase



Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Accordingly, to take stock of the existing situation, to meet the standards for accreditation, and to outline a policy for development, Mr. Eugene Willging, Librarian of Catholic University of America, was called in as consultant in the early spring of 1953.

At Mr. Willging's insistence, a strong effort was made to enlist the interest of department chairmen and faculty members in building basic collections in their several fields. Machinery was set up for the systematic reception of orders, for purchasing, and for informing professors of the arrival of their requests. Beginning with this first forceful appeal to the faculty, collaboration between that group and the library staff has continued on a basis which is heartwarming to the librarians. Library interests and needs almost immediately became university interests.

Further measures were taken to organize periodicals, pamphlets and audio-visual equipment, which like the rest of the school, had passed through a rapid, but Topsy-like growth. At this point, what amounted to an unlimited budget, was authorized by the Bishop and the administration. Files were ordered for pamphlets, and scattered films and filmstrips were collected from all corners of the campus to be arranged into what is now an audio-visual department, with one member of the staff particularly assigned to its care and use.

Blue Prints

In addition to the impetus which Mr. Willging's guidance gave to the improvement of the library collection, he actively contributed to the formulation of plans for the new library building. He it was who insisted that, in line with modern college library practice, the students should be brought into contact as closely as possible with books. Therefore, the idea of closed stacks was discarded in favor of open shelves and adequate seating capacity. He also shared his experience in working out specifications for furniture, book capacities, shelving and floor space areas.

Prophet in Own Country

Working in close collaboration with the library staff, the architect, H. P. Gones, of Ponce, and with Mr. Willging, was the Rev. Carl Hamman, C.S.S.R. Temperament and training had conspired to make Father Hamman the ideal manager for all phases of the construction. On other parts of the Island, Father had financed, as pastor, the construction of various parish buildings. At the University he had already supervised the building of Spellman and Ferré Halls; the one a classroom building, and the other housing a combination of classrooms and laboratories. In many cases, he taught the unskilled laboring men the techniques of their jobs; he watched carefully everything from the raising of reinforced concrete walls to

the laying of terazzo flooring. In terms of money, it would be difficult to evaluate Father's services, but it is significant that for an expenditure of approximately \$250,000, Catholic University of Puerto Rico boasts of a library building that in the North would have approached an estimated million in cost.

Biblioteca Valdés

Named for the Valdés family, which had been most generous in making possible its erection, the new library was ready for occupancy by February 11, 1954. On March 25 of the same year, it was formally dedicated.

The completed structure is strikingly modern in architecture, possessing all the favorable features of modular design and being well adapted to the exigencies of weather in the tropics. It is a two-story structure, built in an *el*. The first floor, to be used eventually for library purposes, at present houses the offices of administration, a room for the projection of audio-visual material a store room and, occupying the extension of the *el*, an open-air *plazoleta*, admirably suited for student assemblies and even for more formal meetings. The second floor is devoted entirely to the library, which is divided into three large functional divisions.



Biblioteca Valdés

Circulation

The general reading and circulation room, approximately 109 feet long and 58 feet wide, is supported by columns partitioning modules of 13'6" X 18'6". At present, most of the adjustable steel shelving, bought in "knocked-down" sections from Berger Division of Republic Steel Corporation in New York, is arranged around the closed north and east walls. The whole south

wall, open from three feet above the floor, is protected by adjustable, aluminum, Miami blinds. In the southwest corner, a division is assigned to a Puerto Rican collection, and two additional rows of double stacks are set up, without, however, obstructing supervision from the main desk.

This room presents a striking color arrangement, with the broad wall spaces in chartreuse, and pillars in hunter's green. The furniture, including the main desk, and the tables, are in the rich ruddy mahogany of the tropics. Chairs are metal, with rust-proof chromium finish, having lightly upholstered seats and backs of mottled chartreuse plastic.

The design of all the wooden furniture, with the exception of the custom-made catalogs, was executed by Father Hamman, working in conjunction with the librarian. The carpentry was done under his direct supervision.

Reference

The reference room, diagonally across a landing from the circulation room, is about 72 feet long and 54 feet wide. Here the modular divisions are 18' X 13'6". Librarian's desk and pamphlet files are situated to the right and left, respectively, as one enters. In this room, the color scheme is a combination of light blue and coral pink. Double steel stacks are arranged to form open alcoves which are, for the most part, easily supervised. Encyclopedias, indexes, and other reference books occupy the shelves nearer the entrance. Newspapers, magazines and microfilm equipment are stored toward the rear.

Technical Services

The third large division of the library is devoted to technical services, and to the offices of librarian and secretary. This division is about 54' X 40', with modular divisions of 18' X 13'6". Each of the two offices in this section occupies just such an area. The workroom provides ample space for work and storage. It is open on two sides, west and south, with window space protected by blinds.

Artificial lighting is fluorescent—with no delayed reactions. During the day, natural light is adequate in most parts of the library. The reference room is open on three sides, the circulation room benefits from the light

of the open south wall, and from the glass louvres set high in the walls of both the north and east sides.

The landing mentioned above, designed as space for exhibits, is one of the distinctive features of the building. It covers an area of approximately 20' X 30', with the entire east side screened by an attractive wrought-iron grill. The north and south walls of this foyer are the walls of the reference and technical services rooms respectively. Half of the west wall is railed off, and the other half leads to the unusual cantilever stairway, which connects the two floors.

The Future

Catholic University of Puerto Rico at present offers no courses above the undergraduate level. For the future, plans have been made to pursue a course of religious and social development. Its aim—to form an enlightened Catholic laity who will advance first, the glory of God, and then the economic, social and cultural well-being of the Island—will be best fulfilled by concentration on those fields most closely allied to human welfare, spiritual and temporal. Thus when graduate work is introduced, it will undoubtedly be in the fields of education, social service, nursing, commerce and theology. In order to exploit to its full advantage the strategic position of the University on the frontier of the English and Spanish cultures of the western hemisphere, Spanish and English literature will be given important consideration.

The book collection, even now, both in subject content and in its bilingual character, reflects this trend. In developing the

library, positive efforts have been made to achieve a balanced collection. The emphasis, however, because of student demand, has been in the fields of education and social sciences, in the broad sense of the term, with Spanish literature running a close third. Purchases are made largely by faculty request, with allotments in the budget determined by the size of the department. Future allotments will also be affected by library use, as well as by student enrollment.

Besides the books and periodicals, there is a growing, and actively used collection of films and film strips, maps and pictures. At present, these materials are purchased through departmental budgets, and are turned over to the library for custodianship, cataloguing, circulation and maintenance.

Service to Students

On the part of the professional staff, the approach to library work is from the educational aspect and here in Puerto Rico, with perhaps more reason than in continental United States. On the Island, there is lacking the public library and school library tradition so typical of the mainland. Most freshmen, are using a library for the first time. Introduction, therefore, to the most elementary principles of usage is necessary. Formal instruction in the use of the library is provided in the orientation courses, where four periods have been assigned to the project. Informal and individual instruction continues in the library at all times with any student who asks for it or indicates, subtly or otherwise, the need for it. The aim—intelligent self-service—might take time, but it will be achieved.

1954-55 CLA HANDBOOK

The new directory of the Catholic Library Association records an all time high in CLA membership. The 2,050 members are scattered throughout the forty-eight states, three U.S. possessions and nine foreign countries. Thirty-three Units of the Association bring the advantages of personal contact to as many localities. The twenty-seven page geographical index brings together the names of Catholic libraries and librarians in the various cities and towns. Forty-six pages of the names and addresses of Catholic libraries and their personnel make the Handbook an indispensable tool for the active librarian. Price to members \$5.00.

Talking Shop

Richard J. Hurley

As this column will appear during the month in which we celebrate Children's Book Week, it seems appropriate to quote from the *Expostulator*, or *Young Catholics Guide*, vol. 1, no. 1, March 31, 1830. "Dear children: We exhort you to read good books; all though we advise you at the same time entirely to refrain from bad ones, so destructive to morals that there is nothing more pernicious to youth." How modern that sounds! As librarians we have some help in selecting books in a new guide by Josette Frank, *Your Child's Reading Today* (Doubleday \$3.50)

In four sections, the book authoritatively takes up book selection problems of parents, gives lists of books for children, surveys their special needs, and deals with the competition of radio and television. As Miss Frank was the target of harsh words by Dr. Wertham in his blast against the comics, *Seduction of the Innocent*, we noted that section especially and found some kind things—as well as bad—said about the comics. It is a professional tool which we are glad to recommend.

From the New Jersey Sisters of Charity comes additional help in the form of five pamphlets, each from 16-24 pages, and booklists for grades 4-8 inclusive. The books selected combine the social studies curriculum and recreational needs of children in these grades. They are an excellent example of public library-parochial school co-operation, as the books are available in the Newark Public Library. We are indebted to Miss Clara J. Kircher, *Principal Librarian* of the Children's Division, Education and Children's Departments of that Library. Sets are available for \$1.00 from Sister M. Alexandra, Convent of St. Elizabeth, Convent, N.J.

Attention should also be called to the carefully compiled booklists of the Greater Cincinnati Unit of the CLA. *Recommended Titles for the Primary and Elementary Grades* contains 850 titles for primary and 2300 titles for grades 4-8. The other, *Recommended Titles for the High Schools* has 1100 titles. They can be obtained for \$2.00 and \$1.00 respectively from The Premier Press Company, 217 E. Eighth St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Congratulations to Father Meder, S.J. and his co-workers. The

Saturday Review of Literature began a new feature of help to the harried librarian, in the July 24 issue, "Books for Young People." Frances Lander Spain, *Superintendent of Work with Children* of the New York Public Library is editor and reviews are written by outstanding librarians. It is another indication of the importance of books for children.

We suggest that you write to Aladdin Books, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N.Y., for their *Graded List of Aladdin Books for Elementary Schools*. The folder with its individual graded brochures is very attractive and useful. Attention is called to Aladdin's noteworthy American Heritage Series and especially Edith H. Blackburn's *The Bells of Carmel* (\$1.75) a vivid picture of Father Serra and the missions. A bouquet to Mrs. Lillian J. Bragdon. The catalogue of Franklin Watts, Inc. 699 Madison Ave., New York 21, N.Y., *A First Guide to First Books* should also be in your files, and the May, 1954, edition of *Reading for a Better World* (Doubleday & Co. Inc., Garden City, N.Y.)

By the time this copy is in print, Catholic librarians will be pleasantly surprised to find an excellent paper-bound series of quality Catholic fiction and non-fiction, Image Books. For high schools we recommend Farrow's *Damien the Leper*, Walsh's *Our Lady of Fatima* and Myles Connolly's *Mr. Blue*. Editors are Etienne Gilson, Anton C. Pegis and familiar to CLA members, Mr. Eugene P. Willging, *Director of Libraries* at Catholic University. For information, write to Mr. John Delaney at 575 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y. Do you know about Random House's "All About" series (\$1.95)? Also its "World Landmark Books" (\$1.50)? There are now sixteen of the former—and fifty titles in the Landmarks. We have lost count of the titles in Winston's fine "Science Fiction Series" which we have also found well worth reading. A new series on the high school level is Doubleday's "Cavalade Books" (\$2.50) of which four have been published. Each volume is designed to portray the colorful people and outstanding events of other times through fast paced and easy-to-read narrative history. *Apalachee Gold* by Frank G. Slaughter deals with Cabeza deVaca, Spanish explorer. Richard Llewellyn's *The Witch of Merthyn* concerns Wales threatened by Napoleon's fleet. Phil Stong's *Mississippi Pilot*

(Continued on page 64)

R Books and Bandages

Catherine O'Day Hollis

It is advantageous to note how many government documents are available and suitable for the medical and nursing library.

At an exceptionally reasonable cost, these acquisitions can supplement the book supply of this type of library with current and vital material.

SUBJECT HEADING LIST

Subject Heading Authority List. ed. by Seymour I. Taine. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954. 267p. \$1.75.

The scope of the *list* is tremendous, as it is comprised of about 12,000 entries. In addition to subject headings, see references, see also references, see from references and see also from references are provided. Differences in type face and style distinguishes the various classes.

Form headings and subdivisions are listed in separate tables. Key words at the top of each page indicate the first entry on one page and the last entry on the opposite page.

The headings chosen include both class terms and specific names in all areas of medicine. Cross references abound. For example, under *Hypnotics and Sedatives*, see also references include: *Barbiturates*, *Bromides*, *Chloral Hydrate*, *Narcotics*, *Paraldehyde*, with cross references from *Chloralose*, *Dormison*, *Methylparafynol*, *Sedatives*, *Sedormid*, and a cross reference to a see also reference under *Central Nervous System, Effect of Drugs on*.

Under the heading *Kidneys* there are five cross references with additional ones under *Kidneys-Blood Supply*, *-Calculi*, *-Neoplasms*, *-Physiology*, *-Radiography*.

Under *Tuberculosis* will be found *Prevention and Control* and a see also to *BCG Vaccination*.

Under *Anti-histaminics* there are see also to *Dimenhydrinate*, *Diphenhydramine*, *Ethylenediamines*, *Tripelennamine*, *Histamine Antagonists*, *Methapyrilene*, *Neoantergan*, *Tephorin*; and see froms for *Ethylenediamines*, *Imidazolines*.

The publication of this *List* fills a real need. It is an indispensable aid to medical librarians.

The use of this *List* combined with the *Library Handbook for Schools of Nursing* (which fills a comparable need for the nursing subjects) should make a complete authority file for subject headings in medical and nursing libraries.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

There are many other useful government documents for the medical and nursing library. *Public Health Reports*, a monthly publication of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, carries scholarly articles by authorities in the field. Many noteworthy references can be found in this periodical. In the July, 1954 issue articles of interest include: "Mental Health Clinic Statistics—Needs, Sources, Methods," and "Mental Health Programs of the States—Recommendations Based on Studies of Current Practices," while the August, 1954 issue contains fine articles on cancer and tuberculosis. *Public Health Reports* may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, for \$4.25 per year.

Public Health Monographs may be purchased from the same source, but vary in price. Some of the titles medical librarians would find useful are: no. 12, *Evaluation of Cancer Diagnostic Tests* (10 papers) National Cancer Institute (Public Health Service Publication no. 275), 52p., illus., 1953. 30¢; no. 17, *Rehabilitation of Mental Hospital Patients*, review of the literature by Charlotte Green Schwartz (Public Health Service Publication no. 297), 70p., 1953. 40¢.

The magazine *The Child* has recently changed name, format and issue. Under the name *Children*, a professional journal on services for children and on child life, this has become a bi-monthly magazine which is useful for the study of pediatrics. *Children* is published by the Children's Bureau six times a year at a subscription price of \$1.25 annually. It may be obtained from Government Printing Office.

Book Talk for the Professional

Sister M. Claudia, I.H.M.

NOTES IN BRIEF

Fall language classes will welcome the new Random House *Vest Pocket Dictionaries* published under the general editorship of Professor Robert A. Hall, Jr., of Cornell University. East-to-use, compact, and well-bound, with small but very legible type, the French and Spanish editions are now available at \$1.25 each. Each edition contains the 30,000 most common French (or Spanish) and English words and phrases with simple definitions. Notes on pronunciation and useful phrases and signs are printed on the end papers. We hope that Random House will soon add at least a German and an Italian edition to the series.

If your originality is at a low ebb, try *Promotion Ideas for Public Libraries*, written and illustrated by Sarah Leslie Wallace (American Library Association, 1953, 82p. \$1.50). Written with the smaller library in mind, this little book has gathered together various means used by libraries throughout the country to publicize their work. Suggestions range from recruiting to "remodeling without money."

Because of production difficulties the 1953 annual bound cumulation of the *Bibliographic Index* (The H. W. Wilson Co.) will not be published this year. Instead, a cumulation covering the years 1953 and 1954 will be issued at the end of 1954. This will not, however, interfere with the publication of the usual semi-annual issue in the summer of 1955 which will be followed in the spring of 1956 by a five-year bound cumulation covering the period 1951-55.

The second edition of Jewel Gardiner's *Administering Library Service in the Elementary School* (A.L.A., 1954, 160p. \$3.50), addressed to teachers and school administrators as well as to elementary school librarians, is a welcome addition to the literature on the rapidly developing elementary school library. The chapters on personnel, the library in the primary grades, and co-operation with the public library have been

retained from the original edition with relatively little revision. The remainder of the book, however, has been for the most part entirely rewritten. The section on display work and bulletin boards should be particularly helpful at this time of year.

Books for Junior College Libraries, by Frank J. Bertalan (A.L.A., 1954, \$7.50), reviewed in the May issue of the *Junior College Journal*, is a book which, in the reviewer's opinion, should be useful to librarians of all institutions which serve students of freshman and sophomore level.

Alden's *Bibliography of Critical and Biographical References for the Study of Contemporary French Literature* has finally discarded its cumbersome title and become *French VII Bibliography*. The recently published sixth issue (volume 2, number 1) is largely the work of Professors Crisafulli (Catholic University of America) and Harvey (Kenyon College), and is available from Stechert-Hafner for \$2.00 a copy. An index to the first volume (the first five numbers) is now in preparation. This will provide a more systematic listing of author-subjects and an entirely new listing of authors of all books and periodicals. Anyone interested in purchasing a copy may obtain further information from Dr. Hensley C. Woodbridge, Librarian, Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky.

Books for Adult Beginners, compiled by Viola Wallace of the Cincinnati Public Library (3d edition, A.L.A., 1954, 66 p. \$1.35), is a guide to easy, appropriate reading for adults who read English poorly or not at all. First published in 1939, this basic aid was revised in 1946. This latest revision includes more than 500 annotated and graded inprint titles, nearly half of them published since 1947 and many of them free or inexpensive. Selection of titles for inclusion was made on the basis of their practical value for the reader, their adult approach, and the simplicity of style. All the titles included, were tested with the Flesch readability formula or checked against standard word lists.

The proceedings of the First Conference on Intellectual Freedom (held in New York, June 28-29, 1953) was published in May by the American Library Association under the titles included, were tested with the Edited by William Dix (Princeton) and Paul Bixler (Antioch), this volume includes

all of the papers and discussions which, originally intended to cover the problem of book selection in libraries in relation to intellectual freedom, eventually developed around a much broader topic.

The University of Illinois Library School has issued two more of its helpful *Occasional Papers* (numbers 38 and 39). The first, *Counselor Librarianship*, by Donald K. Maxfield, librarian and associate professor of Library Science at the Chicago Undergraduate Division of the University (UIC), was developed from material prepared for a seminar session on the teaching function of the library held at the University of Illinois Library School. A select reading list on counseling and student personnel work is appended to the paper. In number 39 of the *Papers*, Marianna Andres, Chief, Circulation Department, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library, covers some *Practical Aspects of Photographic Charging*. Both are available on request.

A twenty-page directory of *Loan and Rental Sources of the U. S. Government Films*, compiled by Seerley Reid and Robert T. Morris, has just been issued by the U.S. Office of Education Visual Education

Service. Copies have been distributed to subscribers to the Documents Expediting Project but a limited number of copies are still available to other libraries on request.

The Mission Secretariat (1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.) has just published a helpful brochure entitled *U.S. Catholic Overseas Missionary Personnel, December 31, 1953*. Prefaced by a brief statement on our current contribution to the missions, by Bishop Sheen, the booklet includes comparative field statics, institutes of men and women engaged in missionary work, and a statistical distribution by fields.

The *International Yearbook of Education* for 1953 (Columbia University Press, 399p., \$2.00) the fifteenth in the series, gives a brief survey of current educational progress in sixty countries. With this edition the pre-war listing of the officials of the various Ministries of Education has been resumed.

International Aspects of Librarianship (University of Chicago, 124p., \$4.00) is the latest in the series of volumes presenting the papers given at the annual summer conference at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. The ten papers included were presented by scholars, librarians, and publishers.

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INDEX GENERALIS 1955

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The International Catholic Child Bureau (Paris) is now issuing a monthly news and documentation bulletin which includes a survey of the international and national activities in the field of child study, a selection of the books and articles analyzed by the Bureau's documentation department, and one or more documents on current topics. The review is issued in French, but the index is published in English and Spanish. Of special value for research is the microfilm and photocopy service which can provide the complete text of any document abstracted in the review. Subscriptions (Fr. fr. 1,200) should be sent to The Treasurer, B.I.C.E., 31, rue de Fleurus, Paris 6, France.

Britain, an Official Handbook (334p., 10s) available from British Information Services (30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20) gives factual and statistical information about the United Kingdom, its peoples, and its institutions. The section on the promotion of the sciences and the arts is of particular interest to those concerned with the problem of government sponsorship of the arts. The twenty-two page bibliography will be particularly helpful as a checklist for recent material on Britain although *religion has been completely omitted from this section.*

FEINGOLD, S. Norman. *How to Choose That Career, Civilian and Military.* Illus. by Robert C. Perrin. Cambridge 38, Mass., Bellman Publishing Co., 1954. 52p. \$1.00

This pamphlet, intended for students of high school and college age, is a plea for greater co-operative effort on the part of home, school, and community in the guidance of young people, and emphasizes the important part parents should play in thinking and planning with and for their children. It points out the shortsighted measures of taking "snap courses," dropping out of school, and accepting jobs solely on the basis of salary. The ten-page bibliography of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and films explaining specific opportunities in the military services will be especially helpful to libraries serving draft-age students.

MOODY, Joseph N., ed. *Church and Society: Catholic Social and Political Thought and Movements, 1789-1950.* New York: Arts, Inc., 1954. 914 p. \$12.00.

The magnificent majesty of the Grand Canyon has overawed countless tourists. Its mammoth proportions and kaleidoscopic colors first make one speechless and then spur him to try to catch its fierce beauty on film. But countless, too, are the tourists who have looked into the view-finder of their cameras to discover with regret that the

very panorama that thrills them is much too sweeping to be conveyed through ordinary film.

The reviewer of *Church and Society* feels much like the tourist at the Grand Canyon. How communicate the breadth and scope of this monument of scholarship that accumulates every significant fact and personality of recent Catholic social and political thought? Nor is the mass without intelligible shape and form. In the introduction Father Moody remarks, "The outstanding fact in European history in the four centuries since the Reformation has been its secularization." Like the hub of a wheel, this "outstanding fact" gives an internal consistency and coherence to the welter of information that *Church and Society* comprises.

There are eight parts to the book. Each has been composed by one or more authorities, each focused on a specific geographic or moral area. The papacy, France, Belgium, Spain and Latin America, England, and the United States each rate a separate study with the chapter on Germany by Edgar Alexander, formerly of Germany and now of New York, the longest and probably the best. Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia are grouped together in one section. In most, the procedure is historical, unrolling like a fabric the mat of man and movements that were distinctly Catholic in the social and political fortunes of these regions from 1789 to 1950.

The gimlet-eyed reader will fasten on a few such inaccuracies as referring to the American historian Commager as Commanger. Further, no attention is given to Catholic activity in the Orient. Meager though this has been, the prominence of the East in the destiny of the world today would indicate at least a cursory survey. The index deals largely with names, but the detailed table of contents makes it relatively easy to find topics and movements.

But these observations only accentuate the overall worth of *Church and Society*. Each section is fortified with lengthy and verbatim excerpts from pertinent documents, such as de Mun's *The Civil Action of Catholics*, de las Casas' *On the Indians*, and hierarchical and papal messages and encyclicals. In themselves the notes and citations, used incidentally, with admirable intelligence, provide a wealth of further readings and references.

Church and Society is epic in proportion and substance; in proportion, because it is conceived and edited on a grand scale; in substance, because the men and ideas it deals with are of gigantic stature. In all, *Church and Society* is a treasure-trove of information about the social and political life of the Church in the Western world for the last 200 crucial years.

REVEREND FRANCIS X. CANFIELD, LIBRARIAN,
SACRED-HEART SEMINARY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

NATIONAL Conference of Catholic Charities. *Directory of Catholic Institutions in the United States*; sponsored by the Conference of Religious, National Conference of Catholic Charities. Washington, D. C.,

The Conference, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 1954. 123p. \$2.00

Initiated and sponsored by the Conference of Religious this is the first directory of specialized Catholic Institutions in the field of social welfare published in many years. Arranged by states it covers the following: Institutions for the aged, children's institutions, maternity and infant homes, settlements and day care centers.

—EUGENE P. WILLING, DIRECTOR
THE LIBRARY, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON, D.C.

NEW CENTURY *Cyclopedia of Names*, edited by Clarence L. Barnhart with the assistance of William D. Halsey and a staff of more than 350 consulting scholars, special editors, and other contributors. New York: Appleton - Century - Crofts, Inc., 1954. 3v. 4,342 p. \$39.50.

Originally issued as the last volume of the useful and well-known *Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia*, first published in 1894, the *Century Cyclopedia of Names* has been for the past fifty years a most important, if not the sole English-language, source of information on all types of proper names. Long out of print, the work has been difficult to obtain, and librarians have frequently requested a new edition or at least a reissue. This complete revision is in answer to that request.

The *Cyclopedia* includes more than 100,000 proper names of every description—"persons, places, historical events, plays and operas, works of fiction, literary characters, works of art, mythological and legendary persons and places, and any other class of proper names of interest or importance today." For each, the most frequently used English and native spellings and pronunciations have been given, as well as the essential facts.

A section entitled "How to Use the *New Century Cyclopedia of Names*" gives a clear explanation of the order of entries, system of cross references, and variant names. This section, as well as the list of consulting editors, with their special fields, and the list of abbreviations used in the volume, is repeated at the beginning of each volume.

The Reverend William J. Gibbons, S.J., one time editor of the *Catholic Supplement to the Standard Catalog for High School Libraries*, was the consulting editor for "Roman Catholic History and Biography"; George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, is listed for "Modern German Political Biography and History;" and the late Gerald G. Walsh, S.J., was responsible for all reference to Dante.

In addition to the main alphabet the set includes: a chronological table of world history; lists of rulers, chiefs of state, and other notables by country; genealogical charts; a table of the popes from Peter to Pius; a geological table; and a forty-two page list of prenames with pronunciations.

The list of popes gives year of election and coronation but unfortunately heads the column

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"Date of Consecration." There are two discrepancies in the list of popes as compared with the listing in the *Annuario Pontificio* (1954). The chronological table of world history includes no reference to the popes after the notation, in 1846, of Pius IX as successor of Gregory XVI, and the reference, in 1870, to the proclamation of papal infallibility. The main alphabet does, however, include good biographical accounts of all the popes. The shrine at Fatima is not included, but Lourdes is, as well as references to such historical events at the Lateran Treaty which is located under Italo-Vatican Agreement with a cross reference from Lateran Pact.

This is an extremely valuable reference work which will certainly be used to advantage for many years to come. It is highly recommended for all libraries that can afford it as well as for every home library that needs a reference of this type to supplement a general encyclopedia. It is a work that can be used profitably by all members of the family from grammar school through college and after.

THE OLIVE Branch: Petition of the American Congress to George III, 1775, and Letters of the American Envoys, August-September, 1775, with essays by Cornelius W. Wickersham and Gilbert H. Montague. New York, New York Public Library, 1954. 43p. \$6.50.

Students of American history stand in debt to the authorities of the New York Public Library

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for their generous sharing of a unique historical treasure, the *Olive Branch*, so-named by John Adams. This Petition to the English king, adopted by the Second Continental Congress almost three months after Lexington and Concord, was never officially presented to George III.

The present publication includes the facsimile of the Petition and related letters, together with comparatively recent studies setting forth two views of the *Olive Branch*. This related matter gives the background of the interplay of colonial politics, the personality clashes of great men, and provides an explanation of the fact that the same body of men in Congress could adopt the obsequious Petition in 1775 and sign the denunciatory Declaration a year later. In short, this related matter is evidence that there was much in the background of the Petition which was not included in the actual text. Likewise, it supports Montague's assertion that the Petition was "certainly the riskiest gamble in American history."

The *Olive Branch* is a work of art in book production. Even the uninitiated pay tribute to it by lingering over its pages in a first perusal and returning to it again and again.

—SISTER M. ROSALITA, I.H.M., HEAD,
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL
SCIENCE, MARYGROVE COLLEGE,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

WIEST, Donald H., O.F.M.Cap. *The Precensorship of Books*. Washington, D.C., Catholic University of America Press, 1953. 193p. \$2.00.

Today, censorship of books is a burning issue which disturbs many non-Catholic librarians. Aware that the Catholic Church has definite laws on this subject they do not know what these regulations are or where to find them. This doctoral dissertation is a scholarly examination of what is called precensorship, i.e., censorship of books before they are published. Precensorship was considered briefly in Father Burke's book, *What Is the Index?*, but this is the first detailed study in English.

The first three chapters investigate historically precensorship from the time of the Muratorian Fragment (second century) to the publication of the Code of Canon Law in 1918. The next nine chapters amply explain the legislation incorporated into the Code of Canon Law. The treatment is strictly canonical, but there is much useful information for librarians.

Valuable for them will be the glossary of terms such as sheet, page, leaf, folio, leaflet, pamphlet, booklet, book, volume, periodical, edition, issue, impression, print, reprint, offprint, author, compiler, editor, printer, publisher, bookseller, censor, *imprimatur*, and *nihil obstat*. This is an authoritative investigation of a most important topic, but the book would have been even more useful if the author had given some attention to the question of why precensorship is necessary.

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Children's Books

Ethna M. Sheehan

AGLE, N. H. & Wilson, Ellen. *Three Boys and a Mine*; illus. Marian Honigman. Scribner. 1954. \$2.00

Abercrombie, Benjamin, and Christopher, with their dog John Paul Jones, visit a coal-mining town. It is a little disappointing to find that only important people can go down the mine. However, J. P. Jones locates a lost little girl, and thus the triplets become important people and undertake the coveted expedition.

Excellent repetitive writing, much fun, a lot of action, and a tremendous amount of painlessly-imparted information make this a worthwhile story for ages 7-9. E.S.

AULAIRE, I. and E. P. d'. *Animals Everywhere*; illus. authors. Jr. Lit. Guild—Doubleday. 1954. \$2.00

Beautiful, double-spread illustrations in soft colors dominate this book. The brief lines of text are set beneath the pictures. These sentences classify various animals broadly, as dwellers in hot, temperate, and cold climates, mention a characteristic of each, and show how each uses its vocal chords. (This was a Jr. Lit. Guild selection for October.) E.S.

BAILEY, Jean. *Rod's Dog*; illus. Sidney Quinn. Abingdon. 1954. \$2.50

Rod is resentful because he has to leave his city gang to live for a time with his uncle and aunt in a small Kansas community. He is more resentful still when he is refused a dog. His supercilious attitude antagonizes the local boys, and he is very lonesome indeed at the time he finds Maggie, a lost and mistreated dog. As time goes by, Rod begins to lose his chip; he tries to come to terms with the crowd; he shows his uncle he is growing up. Nice homey stuff for ages 9-12. E.S.

BROCK, Emma L. *Ballet for Mary*; illus. author. Knopf. 1954. \$2.50

"Sudden Mary" has come honestly by her nickname, for nothing is safe from her unannounced gyrations. The family shudders at her enthusiasm for ballet lessons, but Mary astonishes everyone by doing well in a recital, and when an accident occurs Mary—accustomed to commotion—keeps her head and leaps around in grand style. Girls 7-9 will love the ballet information and will adore Mary. Adults will enjoy the excellent dialogue and the family relationships. E.S.

EARLE, Olive. *Paws, Hoofs and Flippers*; illus. author. Morrow. 1954. \$3.50

An excellent brief zoology book. Describes



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the orders of mammals by categories; gives characteristics of the different types of animals; throws in some little-known facts. Easy reading for serious enthusiasts 9-13. E.S.

FARLEY, Walter. *The Black Stallion's Sulky Colt.* Jr. Lit. Guild — Random House. 1954. \$2.00

Alec, owner of the famous Black, visits Bonfire at a time of crisis. Bonfire, a harness-track racer, has a phobia that threatens to ruin his future, but the real problem is to help his elderly owner. With his customary patience and good sense, and with the advice and assistance of his friend Henry, Alec conquers Bonfire's fears, and races the colt in a breathtaking contest at Goshen. Speedy stuff for ages 10-14. E.S.

MARY JEAN DORCY, SISTER, O.P. *Mary, My Mother;* illus. author. Sheed. 1944-1954. \$1.75

A series of little talks and meditations centering around the events in Mary's life. The approach is tender yet sensible and practical, and the effect should be to assist children to live more complete Catholic lives. The book will make good reading for the big holidays. It is intended for children who already have a background of Bible information and general religious instruction. Lovely illustrations. Ages 7-10. E.S.

NORMAN, Gertrude. *The First Book of Music.* Watts. 1954. \$1.75

Material on origins, history, types of composition, instruments. Instruction on notation, with sample melodies to try out on the piano. Pages of biographies and definitions. Suggestions on how to build a record collection. Index. An outstanding little compendium for ages 8-13. E.S.

RAVIELLI, Anthony. *Wonders of the Human Body;* illus. author. Viking. 1954. \$2.50

Clear explanations of the functions of bones and muscles are enhanced with really beautiful drawings that combine expert draftsmanship with imaginative power. There are sections on the nervous system and the functions of the heart and the digestive system. At the very end the author-illustrator reminds his readers that: "Because we love and want to be loved . . . and dream . . . and have ideals and faith, we are more than just machines." Ages 8-12. E.S.

VERRALL, Charles S. *Men of Flight.* Aladdin. (Amer. Heritage ser.). 1954. \$1.75

The development of aviation from earliest times to the present day is woven into this story of two cousins, Andy who admires the Wright brothers and Lucky whose hero is Glenn Curtiss. Background material includes information about such matters as nickelodeons, women suffrage, impor-

For General Reading

Listen, My Children—Talks on the Creed and the Commandments

By Rev. Raymond Gribbin—The contents of our holy faith expressed in a simple and pleasant manner for Christ's "little ones." The book possesses a certain grace and charm peculiar to works written for children by authors who know how to talk to, and with, children. Any child who is able to read will find this work easy to understand, written in his own language and full of interest. \$2.00

Rome and Russia—A Tragedy of Errors

By Sister Mary Just of Maryknoll—A brilliant summary of the political and religious relations of Russia and Rome showing the tragic blunders that led to the schism and the many intrigues that blocked reunion. Great heroes in the past have worked for a reunion of Russia to Rome but to no avail. However, despite the "war on religion" the average Russian peasant is still deeply religious and may remember the words of Soloviev: "Apart from God, Who is the very principle of unity, no union is possible." \$3.00

Thunder on St. Paul's Day

By Jane Lane—Set against the background of a London terrorized by the "discovery" of a Popish plot by Titus Oates, this historical novel revolves around a gentle English family caught up in the surrounding wave of hysteria. The hero is a gay and courageous schoolboy. Jane Lane displays craftsmanlike qualities that are readily discernible. The chief element of her story is the suspense that it creates. \$3.00

The Messenger

By Remy, trans. from the French by Viola Garvin—The vivid story of a mission undertaken by a young priest to the enslaved people behind the Iron Curtain. He is caught before he reaches his destination and the tremendous moral battle with the grey-headed Chief of Police who tries him is followed by an even more shattering one in the Chief's bitter, almost submerged soul. After a series of tensely dramatic, haunting scenes, the book moves, at the end, into a splendid affirmation of faith in God and man. \$2.50

More Blessed Than Kings—Essays on Certain Minor Characters in the Four Gospels

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tant people of the past. There are sidelights on early flights, and on the lawsuits of Curtiss and the Wrights. Ages 9-12.

K. M. FLANAGAN, Q.B.P.L.

VETTER, Marjorie. *Cargo for Jennifer*. Jr. Lit. Guild—Longmans. \$3.00

Jennifer Calderon begins her year in Cuba with an ill grace. She is almost aggressively American, and the way of life of her cultured grandmother and her other relatives irritates her. With the exception of her cousin Antonia everyone is extremely gracious to Jennifer, and she is introduced to society and to other sides of Cuban life. Gradually she begins to develop understanding (She is assisted by a practical young American named Steve) and when need arises, she demonstrates that she unites the best Anglo-Saxon and the finest Spanish attributes in her character. There is much information about Cuba in the book; much about the social scene. But the fine, mature story is always the important thing. Outstanding teen-age material. E.S.

WOOD, Katherine. *The Story in the Rosary*; illus. author. McKay. 1954. \$2.75

This is not a history of the rosary; rather it is an elaboration on the mysteries of the rosary, using direct quotations from the Douay-Rheims version of the Bible. The book is attractively arranged and the text beautiful and inspiring. The large pictures are striking. This oversize book would make a good gift for children 9 and up.

Kathleen Sheehan, Q.B.P.L.

WOOLLEY, Catherine. *Ginnie and the New Girl*; illus. Iris Johnson. Morrow. 1954. \$2.50

Ginnie feels lonely and miserable because she cannot accept Marcia's friendship, and Geneva, her old-time comrade seems to have forsaken her for the newcomer. When Marcia runs away Ginnie suddenly understands that Marcia is lonesome. This new perception helps Ginnie to become more independent herself. The story is full of home and school doings as a backdrop for the "best friend" theme that is so popular with girls 9-11.

Kathleen Sheehan, Q.B.P.L.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN'S BOOK CLUB selections for November 1954

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(Continued on page 64)



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WHO BUILT THE BRIDGE? by Norman Bate. Scribner. \$2.50.

Easy Reading:

THE BEST BIRTHDAY, by Quail Hawkins. Doubleday. \$2.00.

Intermediate Group:

SHOWBOAT HOLIDAY, by Lee Wyndham. Winston. \$2.50.

Older Girls:

*CARGO FOR JENNIFER, by Marjorie Vetter. Longmans. \$3.00.

Older Boys:

THREE STUFFED OWLS, by Keith Robertson. Viking. \$2.50.

*Reviewed in this issue of CLW.

NEW BOOK LISTS

Two new "basic" book lists have been prepared by a CLA Unit, this time Michigan. One list is for elementary schools and the other for high school. Both lists were chosen by a committee of librarians from parochial and public schools and the public libraries.

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(Continued from page 54)

is a different picture of Mark Twain. Other books will be forthcoming from Harold Lamb, Bruce Catton, Stewart Holbrook, etc. The "Hanover House Headliners" (\$1.50) also seem to be history slanted. They are abridged adult novels as Gebler's *Plymouth Adventure* and Stone's *Immortal Wife*. Profanity, sex and other matters which mar many adult novels, have been screened out. Finally, congratulations to the Junior Literary Guild and Helen Ferris, *Editor-in-Chief*, on its 25th anniversary.

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